

## § 1302.6

Although manufacturers of water-based neoprene contact adhesives claim that their products will dry in 30 minutes, for most of the country a drying time from one to four hours is probably more realistic. It is possible that the adhesive will never dry in some areas of the country with very high humidity. The time needed for the adhesive to adhere after joining (open time) will also vary with the humidity. Water-based acrylic contact adhesives are similar to neoprene type adhesives in terms of the effect of humidity on drying time. The neoprene and acrylic based adhesives are not completely satisfactory for binding some substances with non-porous surfaces, such as metals. In addition, the water in these adhesives might have an adverse effect on leather. Neoprene water-based adhesives may become unstable if frozen and thawed several times. This may occur during shipping or storage in some areas of the country during deaths associated with the extreme winter. To the extent that injuries and flammable contact adhesives are reduced or eliminated as a result of the ban, the utility of contact adhesives will be increased.

(3) *Probable effects of the ban upon the cost of contact adhesives.* For gallon containers, the Commission estimates that the contact adhesives available as substitutes for the extremely flammable type may cost in the range of \$1-\$6 more than the extremely flammable type. Although a gallon of extremely flammable contact adhesive may cost \$7.50-\$10.50, a gallon of flammable contact adhesive may cost from \$8-\$11, a gallon of nonflammable chlorinated base contact adhesive may cost from \$12-\$15, a gallon of water-based neoprene contact adhesive may cost from \$11-\$16, and a gallon of water-based acrylic contact adhesive may cost from \$10-\$15.

(4) *Probable effect of the ban on the availability of contact adhesives to meet the need of the public.* The Commission estimates that the ban will not have any effect on the availability or use of contact adhesives. Manufacturers are most likely to switch production to flammable petroleum-based and to 1,1,1-trichloroethane (1,1,1-TCE) based or water-based contact adhesives.

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(d) *Alternatives.* (1) The Commission has considered other means of achieving the objective of this rule, such as labeling, but has found none that would achieve the objective of this ban, consistent with the public health and safety.

(2) The Commission believes that any adverse effects of the ban should be minimal and would be expected to be confined to some shift in distribution patterns to accommodate professional users, including methods of distinguishing between professional users and consumers.

(3) The Commission finds that competition should not be significantly affected by this rule.

(e) *Conclusion.* The Commission finds that this rule, including its effective date, is reasonably necessary to eliminate or reduce the unreasonable risk of injury of burns from explosive vapor ignition and flashback fire that is associated with the banned products described in §1302.3(b). The Commission also finds that issuance of the rule is in the public interest. The Commission also finds that no feasible consumer product safety standard under the act would adequately protect the public from the unreasonable risk of injury associated with the product.

### § 1302.6 Effective date.

This rule becomes effective January 18, 1978.

## PART 1303—BAN OF LEAD-CONTAINING PAINT AND CERTAIN CONSUMER PRODUCTS BEARING LEAD-CONTAINING PAINT

### Sec.

- 1303.1 Scope and application.
- 1303.2 Definitions.
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AUTHORITY: Secs. 8, 9, 86 Stat. 1215-1217, as amended 90 Stat. 506, 122 Stat. 3016, (15 U.S.C. 2057, 2058), Sec. 101, 122 Stat. 3016.

SOURCE: 42 FR 44199, Sept. 1, 1977, unless otherwise noted.

### § 1303.1 Scope and application.

(a) In this part 1303, the Consumer Product Safety Commission declares that paint and similar surface-coating